

# The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER.

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From the Ohio Statesman.

## THE TIMES.

After a struggle of forty years, federalism has succeeded to the rule of this government by a vote of the people. It has seized not only upon the National Administration after the 4th of March next, but has the control of three fourths of the State governments.

This is a new order of things to witness in this country, after the peace, prosperity, and security of rights for a half century under democratic rule, as expressed through the ballot boxes, and carried out by the agents of those principles in office, until our country has become the admiration or jealousy of all mankind; and the ability of the people for self government as it was supposed put beyond all doubt.

The future now is one pregnant with interest to all the sons of liberty—the friends of equal rights and a democratic government.

As the men of the black cockade—the advocates of alien and sedition laws—and the old and natural enemies of the people, are in the ascendancy, they will as far as their fears of reaction of public feeling will permit them advance their long exploded principles.

The success of the party opposed to the democracy, in fact is scarcely announced until we are alarmed by the insidious attacks of triumphant federalism upon the established principles of our country—laws long sustained for their justice—and what is still more alarming upon the very constitution itself in its most vital parts.

For one moment let us glance at some of the measures already on foot.

Firstly—There are bold and unceasing movements, made to turn loose upon the free States, two or three millions of blacks, now held in slavery in the South, and to amalgamate them socially and politically with the white race. Either of which cannot be done without disorders and civil wars, that must for years drench our peaceful fields in human blood, and end in the extinction of one or the other of the races.

Secondly—There is a wide and fearful movement on foot, by men calling themselves native Americans, to repeal the NATURALIZATION laws, and thus cut off all future emigrants to our country from ever becoming citizens. Already, are new societies forming, papers setting in motion, lecturers hired, and politicians planning for a successful move in this attack upon emigrants from other countries. The foulest attacks are made upon Germans, Irish, Welch, French, &c. who array themselves on the side of liberty, with the most supplicating appeals to repeal all laws making them citizens of our republic.

Thirdly—A renewed political war, (for we, as a politician, have nothing to do with religious differences while confined to the churches) is about being waged with vigor and bitterness against the catholics in the United States, and already has Dufré Green established a political paper to carry on this persecution. Just as though, if one denomination of christians can be destroyed without it being followed by another, and another, until one only is left which becomes incorporated with the political power.—This bold stroke at the freedom of conscience, stands at the very vitals of our republic.—If the difference of sectarians are to be brought into the political arena, blood and despotism must be the end of it—the price paid will be LIBERTY—for without freedom of conscience, there can be no liberty.

Fourthly—The astounding move is made in several high quarters in the federal ranks to take away the election of PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES FROM THE PEOPLE, and make it a matter of bargain, chance, or lottery; which should arouse every friend of freedom to the dangers that threaten us. This move seems to be assuming great magnitude, and we shall refer to it at more length, and expose the dangers that lie at the bottom, as well as the causes that have led these leading federal whigs, to such boldness.

Fifthly—And that which is the corner stone of the premeditated monarchy—

the great lever that is to raise this fabric of human liberty and wisdom from its foundations, is the incorporated money power, aided and urged on by British stock holders and foreign nobility. The recent mercenary triumph, is the watchword to the combined forces and factions to strike quickly and with deadly aim.

So great is the haste, that the Cincinnati Republican, the Editor of which is an aid of Gen. Harrison, calls for a special Congress, to be convened soon after the 4th of March next. They dare not wait the issue of the next summer's campaign. They dare not wait with safety, suffer a few months cool reflection.

The Springfield Republic calls on the State Legislature of Ohio, to go forward and rivet the chains of a moneyed despotism, so strong upon the necks of the people, that it will "control events for years."

Truly we have hit upon alarming times, and never did the liberties and peace of this country appeal more powerfully to the democracy to stand arm to arm, and shoulder to shoulder, than at the present time. On you democrats, though now defeated, rests the future salvation of this republic.

From the Globe.

## A GOOD BEGINNING.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from the late message of the Governor of South Carolina. It is to the point in respect to which he expresses himself with so much truth and justice, that the attention of all good men must be henceforth unceasingly directed, if we hope to maintain in these States the ascendancy of Republican principles. Much has been heard for the last year or two of Whig humbugs; but the greatest and most successful of any which their cunning has suggested, and their depravity enforced, is the delusion which they have succeeded in impressing upon the mind of many an honest Democrat, that it is by means of log cabins, con skins, hard cider, fiction of a standing army, gold spoons, &c. &c. that the late election has been carried. That these inventions of modern Whiggery have produced limited and partial results in many cases, is very possible; but we are not yet prepared to give over the American people to that depth of degradation which would be implied in the supposition that they had operated to the extent indicated by the recent elections. The truth is, that these devices were gotten up principally to divert the attention of the Democrats from the actual frauds in the canvass which the Whigs were determined to practice, and by which means they have carried the election. This truth will be apparent to the people of the United States within a shorter period than it took to bring the GLENTWORTH and BADGER practices to light, which every one now understands, but which no one was prepared to believe in 1838.

"In contemplating the present condition of things, nothing alarms me so much for the stability of our political institutions, as the growing corruption in our elections. The monstrous frauds which have been developed in many parts of our country, most awaken in the bosom of the patriot, emotions of the most painful character. Our only security rests in the purity of the elective franchise. If men are to be sold in the market like cattle, soon our country will not be the nursery of freemen, but the miserable abode of degraded slaves. From the peculiar nature of our political organization, purity in elections is indispensable. The sovereign power resides in the people, and if they become unfit for the purposes of Government, all is lost. I am sorry to believe that, throughout our country, the spirit of party has, to a great extent, taken the place of patriotism. Love of country is merged in party devotion; and under this fell influence, principle is forgotten, the Constitution violated, the rights of States invaded, and the public morals trodden under foot. It becomes us, fellow-citizens, as the people of one of the sovereign States of this confederacy, to guard against this most destructive influence, and do our duty to our common country. I feel assured that the present Presidential canvass has been marked by deeper and more wide-spread corruption than any former event in our history; and that, if the pure and virtuous of the land do not soon come to the rescue, we will ere long be involved in all the perils of a bloody revolution.

"Would I could believe that this was but a picture of fancy, and not the sober dictate of reason. Though it be true that South Carolina has not reached that depth of corruption which we find in the more crowded communities of other sections, she cannot claim exemption. There is too often an impurity in our elections which is discreditable to a virtuous and enlightened people. Too often we see ignorance triumph over wisdom, vice over virtue. It is not to be disguised

that here hundreds sell their votes for money and for whiskey, and that, in many instances, he whose virtue and independence preserve him from the common demoralizing practices of candidates, is hunted down and sacrificed as a victim.

The practice of betting on elections is a most prolific source of corruption. The most important of all the privileges of a freeman, is converted into an occasion for ministering to avarice and cupidity, and arousing the worst passions of our nature. It is a melancholy fact, that from the pettiest district election, to the Presidency of the United States, multitudes are controlled in their votes, by the pecuniary interest which they have at stake, and the highest qualifications, and most brilliant services, are thus entirely disregarded. That man is blind indeed, who, upon reflection, does not perceive the enormity of the evil, and that we must fall beneath the ponderous mass of corruption, which is rapidly accumulating, unless it is soon counteracted. I call upon every man in South Carolina, to exert his best efforts in preserving the purity of the elective franchise; to take his stand against that spirit of licentiousness, which, in the name of freedom, is diffusing far and wide its destructive influence. I trust that the people of our beloved State will give to this subject their calmest consideration; that an enlightened public opinion will purify the ballot box, and that the day is not far distant, when he who would offer a bribe to a freeman, shall be branded with ignominy and disgrace. If our common Government is determined to fall, let us, to the last, acquiesce in the like men amid the general degeneracy, and prove that we are worthy of true and rational liberty."

From the Statesman of Dec. 4.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The 21 electors of Ohio met in the Senate chamber, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last and voted for "Tip and Ty." As Alfred Kelley seemed busy in preparing tickets, as a sort of interlude, it was feared "pipe laying" might be the consequence, and some 25 or 30 votes cast, but at the second trial they got the tickets legally adjusted and 21 votes were cast.

Then came the scramble for office—some body, the law said, must be appointed to carry the votes to Washington. On the first ballot, Alfred Kelley got one vote—he then magnanimously withdrew, stating that it was the wish of "his friends" that he should be the man, but he declined.

Numerous others also being dropped, the tug then came between Gen. Beall, of "back-saddle" memory, and Mr. Langdon, the Editor of the Troy Times. Mr. L. being an Editor, wrote a long defence of his own merits—had relations near Baltimore—had lied more than any other man in the State—was the very first to bring out "Old Tip," and stood by him to the last—had published ten thousand of Ogle's speeches on his own hook, and done divers other great acts, seldom surpassed by any Roman General of ancient times. This knocked the opening speech of Gen. Beall into a three cornered hat, and after several ballots the lot fell upon John of the Troy Times, and off went the General in a huff!

The whole scene was supremely ludicrous and gave a very good index to the scrambles "for the spoils," that are about to disgrace the country, and such as were never before witnessed in this land of freedom. What hypocrites to talk of "the spoils."

## THE HARRISON AFFAIR IN LOUISVILLE.

The Cincinnati Gazette seems to be ignorant of the Harrison row in Louisville. What we stated was from the lips of both parties. The affair was not, it seems, in the street. The following extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, puts the matter right:—*Statesman.*

"I see in Medary's paper that Harrison knocked a Democrat down in Louisville. That is not so. He struck a good Harrisonian, and some one of those who saw him do so, mounted the fellow and beat him like the devil. The fellow was somewhat intoxicated and came up to the General, and said to him in a good natured and ironical way—'You are the old coward are you?' What is that you say? asked the General, 'and you are the old coward, are you?' The General then thumped him in the ribs, and upset him and the chair on which he was leaning. A man by the name of Anderson Miller was in the room at the time. (Gault House setting room,) and he mounted the fellow and beat him like the devil. The fellow was a loud mouthed Harrisonian, and was merely in fun with the General."

We publish below part of a confession of faith made by the New York Journal of Commerce. The currency doctrines

which it avows are too truly republican to escape the denunciations of the Whigs. We do not wonder at the outcry which the Federal blacklegs and stock gamblers have lately raised against it.—*Globe.*

## CREED OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We believe in publishing all the news at the earliest possible moment, and stating all matters truly, whatever may be the consequences to politicians.

We believe in the largest liberty; or in other words, that each citizen should be free to think, speak and act as he pleases, provided only that he does not interfere with the equal liberty of every other citizen.

We believe that men's religious opinions will be most nearly correct when they are left to investigate freely and make up their opinions for themselves.

We believe that that Government is mostly likely to be a good one, which is most entirely in the hands of the people, and which interferes least with personal liberty.

We believe that liberty is as desirable in business as in religion or politics, and that all interference on the part of Government for the purpose of directing the business of the citizens is injurious.

We believe that the powers the General Government should be confined to the letter of the Constitution.

We believe that as to Currency, the General Government has done all which the Constitution contemplated, or expediency requires, when it has coined money and established the value thereof, and regulated the value of foreign coin.

When the National Bank was in existence we believed it expedient to maintain the system as it was, rather than encounter the horrors of breaking it down; but now that the system is broken down, we believe it inexpedient to rebuild it.

We believe that Congress should pass a bankrupt act, giving to debtors the power to surrender all their estates, and thereupon be discharged from their debts, and giving to creditors the power to compel such surrendering in case a debtor suffers an undisputed claim to remain dishonored and unsatisfied for more than three months, and that banks, first and foremost, should be subject to the provisions of such a law.

We believe that the operation of such a law, with the absence of all other control from Government, would, in the most effectual method which can be devised, secure a sound currency throughout the country, and that free competition among merchants, brokers, and bankers, would be the best regulator of exchanges.

We believe that the overwhelming revolutions which have so often visited the business affairs of this country, have been greatly increased in their violence by the efforts which have been made to regulate business and the currency, by Government interference.

## CONSPIRACY TO KIDNAP AND ABDUCT WM. L. MCKENZIE, THE CANADIAN PATRIOT.

The city of Rochester was thrown into great excitement last week in consequence of a bold and daring attempt on the part of certain Canadians to kidnap and abduct the patriot MCKENZIE to Canada. The particulars, as given in the Buffalo Daily Republican are these: A Mr. Cameron late of the Commercial Bank of Toronto, had been some time in Rochester seeking opportunity and devising ways and means to kidnap McKenzie and take him to Toronto by force, where a reward of one thousand pounds is offered for his apprehension. This Mr. Cameron made a confidant of Mr. Welles, one of the publishers of the Daily Whig, who he had learned was on terms of enmity with McKenzie. To him he divulged the detail of a conspiracy which had been entered into by himself and others, among whom was an officer of the 63d regiment, a Mr. Perry of Coburg, the commander of the steamboat Gore, and many others. The plan was to decoy McKenzie to the lower part of the town, through the treachery of some hunters who were formerly friendly to him and supposed by him to be so yet, and when he was in their snare, two powerful men were to seize him muffle his mouth so that he could make no loud outcry, throw him into a carriage, hold a loaded pistol to his head threatening to blow his brains out instantly if he made the least noise, and thus conduct him to the steamer Gore, which was to have her steam up and all ready to shove off at a moment's warning.

Mr. Welles, by a note, communicated the conspiracy to McKenzie, who after making himself certain by minute inquiry that the facts stated by Mr. Welles were correct, complained to the civil authorities, had an examination of witnesses, and had the British officer, Cameron, arrested. Cameron is held, to bail in the sum of \$100, with two sureties, each in \$200.—*Cleveland Ad.*

## THE MINT.

On the invitation of a gentleman connected with the mint, we on Thursday visited that establishment, and were highly pleased with all we witnessed. The high state of mechanics, which the complex machinery give evidences of, the extreme cleanliness of the building, and the well arranged order with which the whole process of coining is carried on, are truly admirable. There are at present some twenty-five men employed there, every one noiselessly fulfilling his province.

In the smelting department there are six furnaces—two of them were on Thursday in operation. The men employed in this department wear large stuffed gloves on their hand resembling "boxing gloves." One man, through the aid of a long tonge, raises the crucible out of the furnace, and pours the liquid metal in a cast iron mould—a second man opens this mould, pushes it over to a third, and throws the ingot just cast into a receptacle for it; a third man fastens up the mould opened by No. 2, and places it in a position to be ready to receive an ingot in proper time. Doctor Riddle presides over this department, and it is said he has introduced into it many beneficial reforms.

The ingots are next assayed and then taken to the rolling room; here they are again placed in a furnace, where a certain heat is infused into them preparatory to their being rolled. The rolling is performed by the application of machinery, and consists in rolling but the ingots, whether silver or gold, to a consistency of a required breadth and thickness, resembling in shape iron hoghead hoops. These are next conveyed to the adjusting room, where they are adjusted, so that when cut out in circular pieces for eagles, half eagles, half dollars, quarters, dimes, or half dimes, they will be found of proper weight. This being done, these silver or gold slabs are, by other machinery, cut into exact circular sizes of the designed coins. They are next brought to the mill where the edge is raised on them. This mill is another evidence of the perfection of machinery. The round pieces are put into a kind of hopper, where they are placed over one another in a pile, and drawn out one by one; the edge is raised by their coming in contact with a piece of grooved metal as they go round, after which they drop down.—They are finally taken to the coining room, where, by machinery also, they are one after another drawn under the stamping press, where they receive the necessary impression, and come out good and current money of the United States, to which the most scrupulous Bentonian could not object.

The whole of the machinery is worked by a powerful and splendidly finished steam engine, placed in the centre of that part of the building where the coining, which we have endeavored imperfectly to describe, is carried on.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DAMASCUS.—The following account of Damascus will be read with interest:

"Damascus, probably the oldest city in the world, still occupies the place it occupied in the days of Abraham; and though it has, no doubt, seen many vicissitudes, its population is still very considerable, and its trade is extensive.—Damascus is called by the Orientals 'a pearl surrounded by emeralds.' Nothing can be more beautiful than its position, whether approached from the side of Mount Lebanon, from the Desert to the east, or by the high road from north from Aleppo and Hamah. For many miles the city is girdled by fertile fields, or gardens as they are called, which, being watered by the rivers and sparkling streams, give to the vegetation, consisting principally of olive trees, a remarkable freshness and beauty. Though the trade of Damascus is very considerable, it has no English establishment within its walls. More than one has existed, but it has not been found to answer; and the trade that has been carried on for English account is done either by French, Italian, or native houses. Of all the cities of the east, Damascus is probably the most original—the city which has undergone the fewest changes. The European costume is scarcely ever seen; and with few exceptions I believe the Frank settlers have adopted the Syrian dress. There is at Damascus a tribunal of commerce for the settlement of business disputes. It consists of twelve persons—namely, nine Mussulmen, two Christians, and one Jew. The proportion is not very fairly arranged with a reference to the numbers of the population of the different religious bodies; but one of the principal Christian merchants assured me, that on the whole they were tolerably well satisfied with the decisions of the tribunals, and it was seldom the Mahometan majority showed any disposition to act unfairly to Christian litigants."

## FRUIT TREES.

If you wish your trees to grow thrifty, smooth barked, and regular; whitewash them at least twice a year; Spring and Fall! By this means you fill up the openings, and rough places in the bark which offer such great facilities for the deposits of the eggs of various kinds of insects. In nine cases out of ten, the rough and sickly looking bark, is produced by the stinging or wounding of insects in depositing their larva or eggs. The alkaline or caustic properties of the lime, entirely prevent this. Every rain washes more or less of the lime onto the roots of the tree, which greatly facilitates the growth. This should not however prevent the free use of stable manure.—Thrifty growing trees are not half so liable to disease as those that are poor and dwarfish. The earth about the roots of all kinds of fruit trees should be turned over to the depth of a spade every November,—by this means you destroy many destructive insects in their chrysaline or worm state. Ashes, lime, and soap-suds thrown about the roots has an excellent tendency. It not only aids in destroying the insects, but also affords great nourishment to the tree. It has been frequently remarked, that sowing wheat in apple orchards infected with bitter rot, will remove the disease. This is true as far as the result is concerned; but if we suppose the cure brought about by any virtue contained in the wheat we at once run into an error. 'Tis neither more or less than the fall ploughing, that exposes the insect (which causes this disease) in its chrysaline state to the action of the frost and other casualties sufficient to destroy it, and thus remove the infection.—*Scioto Valley Post.*

TRANSPORTATION OF SILK.—The Journal of the American Society states that the importation of silk into the United States, during the year ending 30th of September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Compared with other articles imported, that of silks is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,307; of iron, \$12,051,663; of cloth and cassimeres, \$7,078,908; worsted stuffs, \$7,255,698; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; one half the value of silk and worsted stuffs, \$1,169,042; total woolen goods, \$18,831,90. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,224,632; linen, \$3,731,378. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woolen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined.

An Irishman in crossing a river in a boat, with his mare and colt, was thrown into the river; and clung to the colt's tail. The colt showed signs of exhaustion, and a man on the shore told him to leave the colt and cling to the mare's tail.—"Och faith honey! an' this is no time to be swappin' horses," was the reply.

I heard the hummer of a mechanic, that owed me, at four o'clock this morning, I'll trust him till April. I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who has plenty of work on hand, lunging at the door of a grog-shop, I'll have him before the "square next week."

METHODISTS IN MICHIGAN.—The number of members of the Methodist church in Michigan is 11,468, viz. 11,257 white members, 12 colored, and 87 Indians. The number of ministers 73, and local preachers 116.

Many years ago, a certain Justice was called to a jail to liberate a worthless debtor by receiving his oath that he was not worth five pounds. "Well, Johnny," said the Justice, as he entered, "can you swear you are not worth five pounds, and never will be?" "Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that amount at present." "Well, well," replied the other, "I can swear the rest—so step forward Johnny."

## WHITEWASH FOR BUILDINGS.

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked, add 3 pound loaf sugar, 5 quarts rice flour, made into a thin, well boiled paste, and a pound of the best glue, dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but not outside. This will be as brilliant as Plaster of paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington, is washed with it.

A POEM.—"P. P." "Well, my dear; what is it?" "Didn't you tell me this world is round?" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end." "My child, how often must I tell you not to ask when you are eating?"